

RECORDED

UNITED WE STAND
DIVIDED WE FALL

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1823.

No. 439.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, June 18.	Fayetteville, June 12.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, June 13.
Brandy, Cogniac, . . .	gall. 28 30	23 37	40 50	35 100
Apple, . . .	—	45 50	75 80	75 100
Peach, . . .	—	7 10	6 7	6 7
Bacon, . . .	—	25 26	22 23	25
Beeswax, . . .	—	15 20	14 20	12 25
Butter, . . .	—	14 15	14 17	15 18
Coffee, . . .	—	50	50 60	35 40
Corn, . . .	—	—	10 11	8 9
Cotton, . . .	—	15 16	16	15 14
Candles, mould, . . .	—	—	75	70 80
Flaxseed, rough, . . .	—	—	—	—
Flour, . . .	—	500 525	400 450	500 700
Feathers, . . .	—	—	25 28	35 40
Gin, Holland, . . .	—	100 110	90 125	100 125
Country, . . .	—	37 40	43 45	45 50
Lard, . . .	—	—	—	11000 11200
Linseed, . . .	—	—	—	—
Linseed, . . .	—	150 175	200 250	150 200
Molasses, . . .	—	30 35	35 40	29 30
Nails, Cut, assorted, . . .	—	—	—	7 8
Onion, . . .	—	—	25 30	—
Powder, American, . . .	—	—	500 800	—
Rum, Jamaica, . . .	—	100 112	125 150	90 100
West India, . . .	—	80 90	70 80	85 90
New England, . . .	—	40 42	40	41 45
Rice, . . .	—	275 300	350 000	300 325
Salt, Liverpool, . . .	—	—	—	850
Turk's Island, . . .	—	40 45	75	55
Sugar, Brown, . . .	—	800 1000	850 1100	800 1250
Leaf, . . .	—	—	19 22	18 23
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, . . .	—	—	150 175	140 150
Hyson, . . .	—	—	120	—
Young Hyson, . . .	—	—	—	100 125
Tobacco, . . .	—	400 425	250 275	250 700
Tallow, . . .	—	10	8	10
Wheat, . . .	—	—	70 75	80 85
Whiskey, . . .	—	32 35	25	30
Wine Madeira, . . .	—	—	250 400	300 375
Teneriffe, . . .	—	—	125 150	125 160
Sherry, . . .	—	—	160 225	200 250
Port, . . .	—	—	200 380	—
Malaga, . . .	—	—	75 125	—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1823.

Phillip Alston	Wm. D. Murphy
Jos. & Margaret Shaw	Archibald M'Nannan
Mrs. A. Ashe	William M. Campbell
W. Anderson, esq.	Zilpha M'Kinne
B	Moore M'Cauley
Anthony Benciui	Archibald Murphy
Jane Bibbs	N
Sarah Bryan	Ili Nunn
William Britton	Richerson Nichols 2
William Bowles 2	Mrs. William Neale
William H. Bradley	James Nutt
Gabriel Barby	Wm. Nelson
Elizabeth Baldwin	O
Thomas Burton	Nancy O'Ferrell
C	P
Thomas Clancy 2	Seymore Purgear
John J. Carrington	Jane Polk
John D. Clancy	Rev. John H. Pichard
William Campbell	William Pickett
Hugh Curry	Martin Pickett
James R. Cole	Samuel Paisley
Lemuel Carrell	Mark Pickett
Mary Ann Chisseyhall	Temple Primrose
Daniel Cheek	Calvin E. Parrish
David Craig	William Piper
James Carrell	R
Samuel Child	John Reding
Calvin Hill & William Campbell	Pleasant Rhodes
D	John M. Rowley
David Dickey	Frederick Reeves
Adam Dixon	Wilson Rhew
Durrant H. Davis	Charles Roberts
E	William W. Rountree
Mrs. Estis	Col. W. C. Russell 2
James Fossett	John Rabberry
Harriet Fawcett	S
Peter Floyd	Charles C. Smith
Ann Fawcett	George Scarlett
G	Mary Ann Scott
Elijah Graves	Samuel Scarlett 2
H	John Scott
Morgan Hart	James Strayhorn
Winifred Hardee	J. P. Sneed
Thomas Hastings	Joseph Stubens
Joseph Hughes	Allen Syke
Daniel Holder	Abraham Scarborough
Allen Hutchins	Garrard & Shaw
John Hall	Charlotte Street
William Hightower	Edward Strudwick
William Hovey	Elizabeth Stubens
J	John Stephens
Mills Jones	Willie Shaw 2
Wm. Kirkland	T
L	Wm. Thompson
Wm. Lewis	Wm. Turner
Thos. Latta, jr.	Rebekah Thompson
Nicholas Long	Henry D. Turner
John Lewis	Thomas Turner
P. M. Long	Zachariah Trice
M	John Taylor
James Moore	J. Turner 2
Ann Moore	John Taylor
Aaron Marcom	Richard Umstead
Willis Marcom	W
Caroline R. Moore	Thomas Wilson
Willie P. Mangum	John D. Wilson
James Moore, esq.	Sophia A. Wright
John M'Daniel	Betsy Washburn
Cornelia Mebane	Henry Whitte
Archibald Murphy, jr.	Samuel Wortham
Y	Joseph Woods
John Vickers	John Welburn
John Vanhook	Y
John Vaughn	David Yarborough 2

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Documents transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House, the 16th January, 1823, on the subject of the Court Martial held at Mobile; which were, on the 1st of February, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed; and on the 11th of February, ordered when printed to be appended to the report of the said committee.

Record of the Court Martial.

(Continued.)

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who being previously asked if they had objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Obadiah McEly, a private of capt. Strother's company, Jeremiah Dennis and Jas. Blythe, of Captain Mebane's company.

Charge 1st—Desertion.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, on the night of the 19th Sept. 1814, between 6 o'clock of the evening, and six of the morning of the 20th, they did desert from their posts on guard.

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, they received their proportionable part of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken from the contractor's agent at Fort Jackson, M. T. Hagland, and on the morning of the 20th, at the end of reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners plead guilty, and state, in extenuation, that they had performed their duty as good sentinels, on guard, on the 19th September, with the exception of being regularly relieved the next morning; from the most correct information they could procure, were impressed with the belief that their term of service had expired, and under this impression, McEly delivered up his gun and accoutrements, and received a receipt for them; they acted incorrectly through ignorance, and implore the clemency of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the government for time lost whilst absent from duty to a stoppage of one third of their pay, and, at the expiration of their term of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment: Present the president and members; and, after being qualified in presence of the prisoners, who being previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members of the court, and answering negatively, proceeded to the trial of the following prisoners:

John B. Field	John Cross
Major H. Adolph	Jas. Andrews
C. Nichols (flier)	Drury Hall
Thos. Dunaway	John Hickman
John Manning	Wm. Pate
Jas. L. Arnold	Jas. Grissom
John Patterson	T. Lumley (corp)
Thos. Wood	John Webb
Ed. Easters	George Cohee
Bethleam Easters	James Gumbrell
Basdo Sommers	Rebt. Kilbuck
Thos. Hall	J. Morgan (drum)
John Williams	Armed H. Morgan
Thomas Branden	And. S. Britt
John Hampton	Eliza M'Fall
Jacob Bennett	Ed. Black
Wm. Quinn	Daniel Rake
John Early	Lewis Fletcher
John L. Herrington	Ed. Johnson
Stephen Blythe	Francis Compury
John K. Ily	Green B. Newson
John Jones	Gideon Harris
Wm. Jones	Hardy Weema
Aquila Kight	John Green
Harman Redding	Jhen. Watkins
John Wright	Jas. Green
Robinson Wright	John Olphim
Thos. Ashley	Jonathan Butts
John Whitworth	Samuel Bowman
John H. Read	Jame J. Harris
John Beuham	And. Griffith (cor)
Moses Age	Wm. Chisolm
Robt. Kelgore	Navit Lane
Smith Hampton	Frederic Rowland
Thos. D. Long	Daniel Richardson
Thos. Wolsey	John L. McGuire
Thomas Perry	Demsey Sawyer
Wm. Mimms	Isaac Richmond
Wm. Grimes	W.D. Jemison (cor)
Wm. Long	Sylvanus Walker

John Walker	Wm. Weakley
Ans Walker	Wm. Robinson
Wm. Bryant	Thos. Graves
Ed. Picket	Needum B. Farior
Terrell Guess	Saml. Gibbs
Jas. Denson	Timothy Malliard
Benj. Bish	Willie Richardson
Wm. Welsh	Willam Davis
John Lee	Thos. Davis
Benet Seagraves	Hopson Tally
John P. Brushing	Morgan Jones
George Haynes	Robt. White
John Aisop	Enish Tucker
Daniel Wyatt	Cornelius M. Kense
Solomon Wyatt	John Ledbetter
Thos. Dunn	John Wilson
John Harning	Wash. Ledbetter
Thos. Pace	Stephen Shepherd
David A. Welsh	Wesley Cowan
Jas. Rose	

Charge—Mutiny.

In receiving their proportionable part of flour and meat, taken from the contractor's agent on the 19th September, 1814, and marching off with the mutinous party from Fort Jackson, on the 20th Sept. 1814.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners plead guilty, with the exception of Frederick Rowland, and state, in their defence, that, from the best intelligence they could procure, with the opinion of men of respectability and information, they were credulous enough to suppose they were bound by no law to continue in service no longer than three months, they were actuated by the purest motives in leaving the service of their country, erred through ignorance alone, sincerely lament such improper conduct, and throw themselves on the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner Frederick Rowland, not guilty, and acquit him; and find the balance, severally, guilty, and sentence them to make good the time lost whilst absent from duty, that one-third of their pay stopped; that at the end of their respective service, they shall have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp. But from the youth and inexperience of Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edward Black, Hopson Tally, James J. Harris, and William Walsh, beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court, having been qualified in presence of the prisoner, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who having been previously asked, if he had objection to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Nathan Johnson, (a drummer,) of captain Newland's company.

Charge 1st—Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, receiving a letter between the first August, 1814, and 20th September, 1814, to the soldiers of Fort Strother, encouraging them to go home on the 20th September, and stating he intended doing the same.

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, on the morning of the 3d September, 1814, he together with a number of others, did march off, without permission from Fort Williams. To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Godfrey Ratts a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn, in behalf of the defendant, states: That the prisoner was at Fort Williams on 21st September, 1814, and believes none who went off previous returned by that time.

Nathaniel Caldwell, a sergeant of capt. Newland's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner intended going home on the 20th September, 1814, but believes he did not leave Fort Williams, on that day.

Isum Wood, a private of Captain Blackmore's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That a letter was received at Fort Strother, signed by Nathan Johnson, as well as he recollects, encouraging the men to go home on the 20th September, 1814, and believes that the author of the letter stated he intended doing the same.

Lieutenant Dicken Ward, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw a letter at Fort Strother, between the 1st August and 30th September, 1814, which had been received from Fort Williams, signed by Nathan Johnson, encouraging the men to be in a state of

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

The examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, Principal.

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted.

W. J. B. 32—1f
The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co. 13—1f
Jan. 15.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox. 6—1ds
July 1st

BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon. 33—

June 3. The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Haw River Battalion, Third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, Major. 33—p
June 3.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy humpny.

February 12 17—1f

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1822, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Fawcett's on the 12th—at James Hutchison's on the 14th—at Andrew M'Canley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richelson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Cheek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

T. D. W. 33—3f
June 3.

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1823.

Washington Price } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Susannah Price.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste. R. Hinton, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00 35—3m

Mount Repose Plantation, containing 306 acres,

FOR SALE

This Plantation is situated eleven miles north west of Hillsborough. It will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. The pleasantness and healthiness of the situation, the excellence of the water, garden, &c. the choice selection and variety of fruits, and the extent of accommodations, render it a very eligible summer residence for two or three families.

W. J. Bingham, 33m—3f
R. S. Bingham, 33m—3f

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, is requested to insert the above therein, and forward his account to this office.

June 29 35—3f

readiness to go home on the 20th Sept. as he and others at Fort Williams intended doing the same; but is not certain that the prisoner was the writer of the letter.

Ensign Jas. H. Williams, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner was attached to the same company he was; is uncertain which day of September the prisoner left Fort Williams; and that he knows no other man of that name at that garrison.

The prisoners having refused the privilege of producing any testimony in his defence, submits his case to the decision of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and sentence him to a stoppage of one third of his pay, and at the expiration of his term of service, to have one half of the hair of the head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members, and having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of

Archibald Hair	Lewis Harmon
Isaac Williams	Wm. Pew
George Joy	Peter Johnston
Wm. Pegg	John Windows
Jesse Pearce	Daniel Hughes
Jas. Wren	James Fox
Robert Dyer	James Maxwell
David Brown	Wm. Scribner
John Strong	Thos. Turner
John Nully	John Farris
Cannon Quarls	Joshua Edwards
Saml. S. Barrett	William Powell
Blake Maldin	Elisha Phelps
Godfrey Ratts	John Warnock

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that, between the 19th and 20th Sept. 1814, they marched off from Fort Williams with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead guilty; and state in extenuation of their conduct, that, from the best information they could procure, they were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to continue in service longer than three months; their tour of duty has legally expired, acted improperly through ignorance; sincerely lament the disgraceful act, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost while absent from duty; to a stoppage of one third of their pay; and, at the expiration of their respective term of service, to have one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charge and specification, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of

Enman Hays	Ed. Burchett
Wm. Darning	David Buchanan
Joshua Lovell	John Davis
Henry Woodard	Everett Creech
Samuel Wyatt	Moses Elliott
J. S. Pistole	William Logan
E. Mund from	Archibald Wells
Isom Wood	

Charge 1st—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this, that, between the 19th and 20th September, 1814, they went off from Fort Strother with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead guilty; and state in their defence, that, from the best information they could procure, with the opinion of men of respectability and information, were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to serve longer than three months; that they were actuated by the purest motives in leaving the service of their country; earnestly deplore the disgraceful act, committed through erroneous impressions, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one third of their pay; and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and drummed out of camp. But from the youth and inexperience of Edward Burchett, and extreme ignorance of John Davis, beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members. And no persons appearing before the court, adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the President and members. And having been qualified in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if he had any objection to

any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of Mississippi militia, in the service of the United States, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

SPECIFICATION 1st. In being repeatedly intoxicated in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

SPECIFICATION 2d. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and retaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, some time between the 15th Sept. and 18th Dec. 1814.

Charge 2d.

Conduct highly un military, and unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATION. In seizing, or detaining at Camp Boat Yard, some time between the 15th September, and 15th December, 1814, a boat, employed in the Quartermaster General's Department, for the transportation of forage for the troops in and near this place; thus jeopardizing the very existence of the army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies. To which the accused plead not guilty.

Colonel P. Perkins, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he has seen the accused, more than once, intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

Question by the accused. Was it ever reported to you that I was too much intoxicated to discharge my duty? **Answer.** It was reported to me that you were confined to your tent by intoxication, but saw nothing of the kind myself.

Captain William Johnson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the accused once intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, when officer of the day, between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814, at Fort Stoddard, he took and detained a boat, from a citizen, and refused to give a certificate, or such vouchers as is required by law; but afterwards understood the accused had delivered her up to the owner. At Camp Boat Yard, the accused had in his possession a boat; that the commander of the boat states: that he was ordered after core; that the boat was not restored; but an order was given by Captain Roberts for the soldiers to go on board and proceed to Mobile.

Lieut. J. H. Moore, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That, on the 8th December, he received an order from General Taylor, to procure water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkins's regiment. Boats were accordingly provided; after which, a boat belonging to the Quartermaster General's department, at Camp Boat Yard, was pressed by order of the accused, although an order had been issued, by the general, to the contrary, and that it would not be given up, even were he to appear in person. That, at Fort Stoddard, on the 12th December, he understood an order had been given by the accused, to his command, to collect all the boats to be found. After one was taken possession of, it was claimed by a citizen, and given up.

Sergeant Adam Poole, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That a boat in the possession of Capt. Roberts's command, at Fort Stoddard, on the 12th December, 1814, was claimed by a citizen, and the accused said he would give him a receipt for her at Mobile, or somewhere down the river; that an order came from General Taylor, concerning a boat at Camp Boat Yard, belonging to the Quartermaster General's Department; when some person observed that the order was incorrect, as the boat had been taken before, as he understood, by some other person, and not Captain Roberts.

George Graham, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he never knew the accused guilty of repeated intoxication; that he once saw him in that state, and believes it was the day he left the Boat Yard; that a boat, of which Everie was captain, was taken possession of at the Boat Yard; either by the order of the accused, or the regimental Quartermaster, and the baggage put on board of her, while the owner, or commander, was absent at Fort Montgomery; it was detained there until an order was brought from the general, (without any date) directing the boat to be given up to the owner; when the regimental Quartermaster asked the accused what he intended doing, when he ordered the men on board to put off, and afterwards, said he would be a pretty fool to obey an order without any date; and further states, that he believes the accused had returned from Fort Montgomery before the baggage was placed on board the boat.

Isaac N. Selson, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he has seen the accused, more than once, unusually merry, which he

believed to be the effect of intoxication some time between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814. At Camp Boat Yard he heard the accused ask the regimental Quartermaster to press more boats to transport the troops, as well as baggage; to which the Quartermaster replied, that he had already pressed a sufficient number for the transportation of the baggage, and, if any more were taken, it would be at his own risk and responsibility.

Question by the accused. Was it not to press boats to transport troops to the old Fort Stoddard, when this answer was made by the regimental Quartermaster? **Answer.** I do not recollect.

Captain Roberts states in his defence, that he supposed drinking to be merry, to was not amiss; but, being apprehensive it might be considered so, discontinued the practice. That he took a boat agreeable to the verbal order of Gen. Taylor, from the boat yard, to transport the troops to Fort Stoddard, as the cut off was then considered impossible, and returned them again of which the Quartermaster General's boat was not one. That Quartermaster Moore, was ordered to furnish water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkins's regiment. He directed the Quartermaster general to press legally, the Quartermaster general's boats, and he informed him he had done so; from which he was induced to believe no further difficulty would arise. As respects the little boat at Fort Stoddard, she would not have been taken, had he not been informed that they were drifted boats, and belonged to no person in the vicinity of that place. But, after it was claimed by a citizen, who said he was the proper owner, it was given up to him. The court, after due consideration, find the accused guilty of the first and second charges, first specification of the first charge, first of the second charge, but not guilty of the second charge, but not guilty of the second specification of the first charge; and sentence him to be dismissed the army of the U. States.

The court, having been qualified in presence of the prisoner, who having been previously asked if he had any objection to any of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of John Rourke, a citizen; and no prosecutor, or charges, appearing against the prisoner, acquit him. The court adjourned until to-morrow, nine o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members; and, no prisoners appearing before them for trial, adjourned sine die.

P. PERKINS,
Lieut. Col. and Presdt. of the Court.
W. L. ROBERTSON,
Lt. 3d. Inf. and acting Judge Advocate.

Adjutant General's Office,
Jan. 24, 1828.
True copy from the original proceedings on file in this office.

B. JONES, Adj. Gen'l. U. S. A.

Head Quarters Seventh Military District,
Adj. Gen'l. Office, Mobile, Nov. 21, 1814.

After General Orders.

A general court martial, to consist of five members, and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners, as shall be brought before it. Lieutenant Colonel Perkins is hereby appointed president of the said court, and Lieutenant Robertson, of the third regiment infantry, will act as the judge advocate. Colonel Pipkin, of the first regiment West Tennessee Militia, will detail the members from the state troops; and at near Fort Montgomery, order on all witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment, at this place; also to furnish specific charges against them; and, lastly, will notify to Lieut. Colonel Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to designate the hour of sitting. By command.

ROB. BUTLER, Adj. Genl.

Adjutant General's Office,
Jan. 21, 1828.

True copy from the general order book, of the late 7th military district.

R. JONES, Adj. Genl.

Gen. Jackson's order for Executing the Men.

Head Quarters 7th Military District.

Adjutant General's Office,
New Orleans, Jan. 1815.

General Order.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to convene at Mobile, on the 5th Dec. 1814, of which Col. Perkins is President, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1st—Exciting to Mutiny.

Capt. John Strother, 1st regiment W. T. militia.

SPECIFICATION. In this, that, on the march between Port Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 31st of the same, he stated, in presence of some of the troops, there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months; and, unless he was shown a better law, than he had seen, he would march his company home at the end of that

time.

Charge 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this: suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the rules and articles of war in such case made and provided, and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny; stating that, if he was a Lieutenant he would march the company under his command home on the 20th September, 1814.

Charge 3d—Disobedience of Orders.

SPECIFICATION. In this: not complying with the regimental order, bearing date 23d Aug. 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the United States. To which charges and specifications the prisoner Capt. Strother, pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentence him to be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of third Lieut. Jas. McCauley, 1st regiment W. T. militia, charged with

Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this: that, between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion of the United States' Attorney of the state of Virginia, was nothing but newspaper law.

Charge 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this: that, on the 19th Sept. 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party to put in his knapsack his proportionable part of provisions, which had been forcibly taken out of the issuing house by them; and further said, that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle which would detain him that length of time.

Charge 3d—Disobedience of Orders.

SPECIFICATION. In this: not using his endeavour to suppress any mutiny, or intended mutiny, as required by said order of the 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner, Lieutenant Jas. McCauley, pleaded not guilty.

The court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the prisoner guilty as charged, and sentence that he be dismissed the service, have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of John Webb, a private of Capt. Strother's company, charged with desertion, mutiny, and robbery. To which charge or charges, the prisoner, John Webb, pleaded not guilty.

The court after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of robbery; and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company, charged with mutiny, and exciting to mutiny. To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with mutiny and conniving at mutiny. To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Henry Lewis, a private of Capt. Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny. To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner, Henry Lewis, guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny. To which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, as charged, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Edward Lindsey, a private of Captain Searcy's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny. To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty.

ty, and sentenced him to give punishment of death by shooting

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following:

Leonard Farmer	
Peter Duncan	
Stephen Johnson	
Lewis Thomas	
Semore Scott	
Pharosh Hudgings	
Sam. H. Burton	
Samuel Austin	
James Thompson	
Hugh Carlin	
Joseph Wrie	
Joshua Joiner	
John Smother's	
Henry Butler	
Wade H. Night	
Burwell Hobbes	
John Oliver	
Philip Holland	
James Arnold	
Alex. McMorris,	

The court found them guilty, and sentenced to make up the time whilst absent from service; that one-half of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their term of service, they have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

Sergeant James Nelson, Joseph Roston, A. Whitson and Robert B. Roberts, privates of Captain Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and desertion. To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The court found them guilty, and sentenced them to remunerate the government for the time lost by their absence from duty; a stoppage of one-third of their pay, and at the expiration of their term of service to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

Obediah McBey, a private of Captain Strothers company, Jeremiah Denton, and James Blythe, Captain Mebane's company, charged with desertion and mutiny. To which charge or charges the prisoner plead not guilty.

The court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to make up the time lost whilst absent from duty; that one-half of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service, they shall have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following prisoner, viz: private

John Baufield	John Cross
Major Headspeth	Jas. Andrews
C. Nicholas (flier)	Drury Hall
Thos. Dunaway	John Hickman
John Manning	Wm. Pate
Jas. L. Arnold	Jas. Grissom
John Patterson	T. Lumley (corp)
Thos. Wood	John Webb
Ed. Easters	George Cobco
Bethlam Easters	James Gubree
Basdel Sommers	Robt. Kilbuck
Thos. Hall	J. Morgan (drom)
John Williams	Armed H Morgan
Thomas Branden	And. S. Britt
John Hampton	Elisha McFall
Jacob Burnett	Ed. Black
Wm. Quinn	Daniel Rake
John Early	Lewis Fletcher
John L. Herringdon	Ed. Johnson
Stephen Blythe	Francis Compere
John Kelly	Green B. Newson
John Jones	Gideon Harris
Wm. Jones	Hardy Weems
Aquila Knight	John Green
Harman Redding	Jenn. Watkins
John Wright	Jas. Green
Robinson Wright	John Olphim
Thos. Ashley	Jonathan Butts
John Whitworth	Samuel Bowman
John H. Read	James J. Harris
John Benham	And. Griffith (cor)
Moses Age	Wm. Chisolm
Robt. Kelgore	Nevit Lane
Smith Hampton	Frederick Rowland
Thos. D. Long	Daniel Richardson
Thos. Wolsey	John Longino
Thomas Perry	Demsey Sawyer
Wm. Mimms	Isaac Richmond
Wm. Grimes	W.D. Jemison (cot)
Wm. Long	Sylvanus Walker
John Walker	Wm. Weakley
Asa Walker	Wm. Robinson
Wm. Bryant	Thos. Graves
Ed. Pickett	Needum B. Farior
Terrell Guess	Saml. Gibbs
Jas. Denson	Timothy Millard
Benj. Bush	Willis Richardson
Wm. Welsh	Wilson Davis
John Lee	Thos. Davis
Benne Seagreaves	Hopson Tilly
John P. Brushing	Morgan Jones
George Haynes	Robt. White
John Alsop	Elijah Tucker
Daniel Wyatt	Correllus M. Kensie
Solomon Wyatt	John Ledbetter
Thos. Ddon	John Wilson
John Harning	Wash. Ledbetter
Thos. Pace	Stephen Shepherd
David A. Welsh	Wesley Cowan
Jas. Rose	

The court found them guilty, (except Frederick Rowland, who they found not guilty, and have acquitted him.) The balance they have sentenced to make good the time lost when absent from duty; that the one-third of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, they shall have one-half the hair of their head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

Nathan Johnson, a drummer, of Captain Newland's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny. To which charge or charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner Nat. Johnson, guilty, and has sentenced him to a stoppage of one-third of his pay, and, at the expiration of his time of service, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

Archibald Hair John Strong
Isaac Williams John Numly
George Jay Cabnon Quarles,
William Pratt Samuel S. Barrett
Jesse Pearce Blake Melden
James Wiens Godfrey Ratts
Robert Dyer Lewis Harmon
David Brown William P-w
Peter Johnson Thomas Turner
John Windon John Farris
Daniel Hughes Joshua Edwards
James Fox Wm Powell
James Maxwell Elisha Phelps
Wm. Scribner John Warnoc

charged with mutiny and desertion. To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to renegeate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, and at the expiration of their respective time of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following, viz:

Enmon Hays Isom Wood,
William Darning David Buchanan
Joshua Lovell John Davis
Henry Woodward Everett Creech
Samuel Wyatt Moses Elliot
Joseph Pistole William Logan
Edmond Isom Archibald Wills

Edward Bushett charged with mutiny and desertion. To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to renegeate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, to a stoppage of one third of their pay, at the expiration of their respective service, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of the camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of the Mississippi militia, who was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1st—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

SPECIFICATION: In being repeatedly intoxicated, in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between 15th September and 1st October, 1814.

SPECIFICATION: 2d. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, some time between the 15th Sept. and 15th December, 1814.

Charge 2d—Conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATION: In seizing or detaining a Boat Yard, some time between 15th September and 15th December, 1814, a boat employed by the Quartermaster General's department, for the transportation of forage for the troops, in and near this place—thus jeopardizing the very existence of the army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner, Capt. A. Roberts pleaded not guilty.

The court, after due consideration, found the prisoner guilty of the 1st and 2d charges, first specification of the first charge, first specification of the second charge; but not guilty of the 3d specification of the first charge; and sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States.

John Rouk, a citizen, next appeared, before the court; but no prosecutor or charges appearing against the prisoner, they acquitted him.

The Major General approves the proceedings and sentences of the court, orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to punishment of death their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile. In consequence of the recommendation of the court in favor of the following, viz:

James Arnold Hopson Tally
Burwell Hobdy James Harris
Thomas Wood William Welsh
John Manning Edward Barchett
Edmond Black John Davis

The Major General is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, and citizen John Rouk will be dismissed from confinement.

By command:
ROBERT BUTLER, ADJ. GEN.

ALJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 21st, 1828.

True copy from the general order book of the late seventh military district.
R. JONES, ADJ. GEN.

From the Raleigh Register.
Messrs. Editors:—I have had it in mind some weeks, to drop you a line, on the subject of some late Mineralogical discoveries made immediately

in this neighborhood.—Gold is found S. W. of Allen's Ford, on Deep River, where the Salisbury mail stage crosses, from near the Ford to the distance of about 5 miles S. W. and a mile wide; not in the branches and streams but on hills and ridges, deposited in gravel of Ironstone, White, Red and Yellow Quartz.—Pieces about the value of 64 cents each are found near H. Allen's mill, on Mill creek.—There has not yet been much labor done in searching for original veins, yet I have been informed that one has been lately discovered half a mile from said Mill on the surface of the ground, and that some native silver has also found in a kind of ore near the same place in small pieces. Iron ore is found in abundance in the neighborhood with a variety of metallic appearances, some of which no doubt might be valuable could they be analyzed and their contents ascertained.—Crystals of Quartz are very plenty and various—some very transparent, some of a yellowish hue, and others only translucent and variously tinged. A particular kind is found near this place, rather of a reddish cast, and filled with appearances like red hairs or bristles.

Red Ochre is manufactured at the above mill, of a very good quality, found in the neighborhood, and used for paint and coloring cotton yarn.

H. A. P. S. After writing the above, I can but reflect on the short-sighted policy of some of the members of our last legislature, in voting so directly against the interest of the state, on the Rail Road Resolution—which seems like locking up our resources in the interior of the state, which are ample indeed and would clear us of embarrassment, could they have vent, but are doomed to lie dormant through the narrow minded views of some of our members. A very prevalent sentiment among people here with regard to future elections, is, that an individual opposed to Rail Road Improvement will get few votes. H. A.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 23.

It is stated that out of the eighty-seven thousand persons in Canada, who represented in the late petition to parliament, only 7,000 were able to sign their names; the rest made their marks. This is certainly a melancholly proof of the want of education in these provinces.

Russia has acquired, (by her late treaty with Persia,) Mount Arrarat, where Noah's Ark rested after the flood.

A family.—In the pine woods of Wilkinson county, a couple (both natives of Burke county,) were, in 1806, married—the gentleman, a bachelor, forty years of age. Since that time they have lived together in a state of uninterrupted happiness, which has been crowned by the birth of twenty-one children, ten sons and eleven daughters, all alive and healthy at the present time. Some places boast of their increase of hogs, others of their horses, and others again of their cattle; but we challenge the world to beat Wilkinson in what is infinitely more valuable—the increase of fine healthy children. We would recommend a Summer's residence in Wilkinson, to the married portion of our wealthy friends of the seaboard.

Savannah, July 10.
We learn from the Georgia Statesman, that John Schley, esq. of Jefferson county, and Colonel Seaborn Jones, both of Milledgeville, have it in contemplation to erect a manufactory of cotton bagging on Reedy Creek, a branch of Briar Creek in Jefferson county. It is also intended to have progressing in the same establishment, machinery for the fabrication of cloth of cotton warp and woollen wool, the thread from four to six hundred; and should the establishment prosper, to ultimately manufacture cotton she ing and cotton shirting. Mr. Schley has had some experience in such business, having manufactured in this state during the war with England; and feels no doubt that he will be able to undersell the manufacturers of the West and North.

The Southern Editors will have it that the Northern people indulge a prejudice against the South—yet the marked attention paid here to every distinguished traveller from beyond the Delaware, shows the error of this conceit—which cannot be entertained in sincerity by any Editor who has himself ever been to the North. A Southron can no more dis-

cover prejudice in New England than a Yankee can in the South.

Lusus Naturæ.—Mr. John Thompson, who lives on the banks of the Allegheny, in Warren county, Penn. has two calves, a male and female, which were brought forth, one of them about the middle of June of the present year, and the other about ten days after. They are of good size, and one of regular form with this remarkable exception—that neither of them has any fore legs. The shoulder bones appear to be without a socket for the place of legs and are covered like the rest of the body with the skin. The eldest has already learned to balance itself on its hind legs, and walks about in an erect posture. The other, when age has given it more strength and experience will no doubt act the biped also.

Corned Beef.—A yoke of oxen belonging to Esq. Harvey, became intoxicated yesterday afternoon from eating waste rum cheerries, and staggered through the village.

Value of Cotton.—It appears that the value of the cotton imported into Great Britain in the year 1823, in its raw state, was \$22,500,000, and that when it was manufactured, its value was estimated at 218 millions, nearly ten times the worth of the raw material. Thus nearly two hundred millions of dollars were gained to that kingdom by manufacturing labor and machinery, in one year, and on a single article or staple of general use and consumption. The fact of the advantages of manufacturing to England is thus displayed in the strongest point of view. Indeed, the benefit of manufactures cannot admit of question—the only doubts on the subject being in regard to the time, the mode, and the quantum of encouragement they should receive—as we believe will be agreed by all parties.

Ostentatious Munificence.—A rich penurious old gentleman, of this country, presented a clock, which cost \$500, to the town in which he resides. Some person, who knew how close the donor usually drew his purse strings, could not help expressing his wonder at this extraordinary act of munificence.—“Why,” replied the old gentleman, “I like to bestow my money where I can hear it tick.”

How much money is there bestowed from the same questionable motive, but without the like honest confession! The inquisitive left hand is seldom kept in ignorance of the charitable deeds of the right. Hence so many names are emblazoned on subscription papers, that are no where to be found on the roll of private charity.

The Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have, by public notice, invited proposals for the construction of twelve miles of the Road, commencing at the city line, and extending Westwardly. Proposals are also invited for the construction of such stone bridges, culverts, and other masonry, as may be necessary upon that portion of the road.

We copy the following notice from the Raleigh Register:
Rail Road!—It is proposed by a number of the citizens of Chatham and Orange, to hold a meeting at the Store of Wm. Albright, esq. in Chatham county, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of constructing a Central Rail Road through the state, and if it is judged expedient, to adopt such measures as will tend to urge our legislature, at their next session, to take up the subject. It sincerely hoped, and confidently expected, that all friends to the prosperity of the state, from the several adjoining counties, as far as is convenient, will favor the meeting with their attendance.

Though we are no advocate for commencing the Rail Road system in the part of the State indicated by the above notice, because we think that such a Road from this place, South East or West, would be much more likely to succeed, yet we rejoice to see the people stirring themselves on the subject. Let them but determine that we shall have Rail Roads, and the commencing point will very easily be found. We hope to see the example of the people of Chatham and Orange followed, and especially in this section, which is so much interested in the matter.

Mr. Secretary Clay is now on a journey to the West, for the benefit

of his health, in pursuance of the advice of his physicians. The latest accounts we have seen of him are from the Western part of Virginia. He was travelling leisurely along, accompanied by Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Bouligay, two young gentlemen of his family, and his health had visibly improved. It was expected that he would reach Kentucky before the close of the present month.

It is stated in the Milledgeville States and Patriot, that two manufactories, for bagging, negro cloth and sheeting, are about to be established in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, and that the agent of a house in Savannah, purchased a lot at the late sale of the reserve at the Indian Springs for a similar purpose.

A mutiny took place at the new State Prison at Sing-Sing, N. Y. last Thursday, and before it was quelled two of the prisoners were shot.

Alabama Steam Boats.—According to a statement in a Montgomery paper, the value of steam boats and barges lost on the Alabama river since the year 1821, amounts to \$78,000 dollars, and other losses are supposed to have been sustained sufficient to swell the amount to 400,000. Frequently for six months in the year the river is not navigable.

It is a matter of speculation whether the Emperor of Austria will look with favour on the utopian assumption of the throne of Portugal, by Don Miguel. The Emperor Pedro, it will be remembered, abdicated his right to the throne in favour of his daughter, who is about nine years old, and grand daughter to the Emperor of Austria. She is shortly to be sent to Austria for the purpose of being educated. Miguel's conduct does not involve the crime of treason against his brother, but against his niece. Emperors and Kings have gone to war on far less justifiable grounds than this.

The state of Pennsylvania is going on with great power and rapidity with her Canal. About eighty miles of her Canal, that is, from Pittsburgh to the Northern Turnpike, will be in successful operation, it is believed, in about three months: the residue, about thirty miles, to the Western base of the Alleghany Mountain, will be put under contract on the first of September; and the Rail road over the mountain, about thirty five miles, will be under contract this Fall, to be completed the next season has been above four thousand, and the monthly disbursements of money eighty or a hundred thousand dollars. The Pennsylvanians have reason to be proud of this great work which they carry on in the only way in which important public improvements ever can be effected. N. Intel.

DIED,
At Wadesborough, on the 2d instant, Colonel JOSEPH PICKET, in the 53d year of his age, being born on July 4th, 1776. He was a lawyer of high standing, and unusually beloved for his private virtues.

Wool Carded.
S. S. CLAYTON & Co.
The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.
July 23.

NOTICE.
I SHALL attend at the Court House, on Thursday the 31st inst. for the purpose of receiving the lists of Taxables and Taxable property for the town of Hillsborough for the present year, when it is hoped all will attend and give in their lists.

Wm. H. Phillips,
June 20.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.
July 1.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

MARIAH.
eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

andy Wood.
Haw River, near Murphys,
July 13.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on Monday the 27th day of August next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs. Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses S Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 22 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land, on Chapel Hill, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by Andan. Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chestly P. Patterson's heirs, given in by Chestly Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos D. Watts, Shff.
By
M. Adams, D. Shff.

July 13.

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson, Petitioner for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldrige and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldrige and Nelly, his wife, Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday (August next), then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$3.00.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Phillip Alston Wm. D. Murphy
Jos. & Margaret Shaw Archibald M'Mannan
Mrs. A. Ash William M. Campbell
W. Anderson, esq. Zilpha M'Kinn
B. Moore M'Cauley
Anthony Benciui Archibald Murphy
Jane Bibbs N
Sarah Bryan Ili Nunn
William Britton Richerson Nichols &
William Howles 2 Mrs. William Neale
Gabeil Barby James Nutt
Elizabeth Baldwin Wm. Nelson
Thomas Burton O
Nancy O'Ferrell P

Thomas Clancy 2 Seymour Furgear
John J. Carrington John Polk
John D. Clancy Rev. John H. Pickett
William Campbell William Pickett
Hugh Curry Martin Pickett
John Carpenter Samuel Paisley
James R. Cole James Pickett
Lemuel Carrell Temple Primrose
Mary Ann Chishenhal Calvin E. Parrish
Daniel Call William Fipere
John Cheek R
David Craig John Reding
James Carrell Pleasant Rhodes
James Child John M. Rowley
Samuel Child Frederick Reeves
Calvin Hill & William Wilson Rhen
Campbell Charles Roberts
David Dickey William W. Rountree
Adam Dixon Col W. C. Russell 2
Durrant H. Davis John Raspberry

E Mrs. Estis Charles C. Smith
F James Fossett Thomas Scarlett
Harriet Fawcett George Scarlett
Peter Floyd Mary Ann Scott
John Farrar Samuel Scarlett 2
Ann Fawcett John Scott
J. P. Sneed James Strayhorn
Joseph Stubbs J. P. Sneed
Allen Sykes Joseph Stubbs
Abraham Scarborough Allen Sykes
Garrard & Shaw Garrard & Shaw
Charlotte Street Charlotte Street
Edward Strudwick Edward Strudwick
Elizabeth Stubbs Elizabeth Stubbs
John Stephens John Stephens
Willie Shaw 2 Willie Shaw 2

T Wm. Thompson Wm. Turner
Wm. Turner Rebekah Thompson
Henry D. Turner Henry D. Turner
Thomas Turner Thomas Turner
Zachariah Trice Zachariah Trice
John Taylor John Taylor
J. Turner 2 J. Turner 2
John Taylor U

Richard Unstead W
Thomas Wilson John D. Wilson
Sophia A. Wright Sophia A. Wright
Betsey Washburn Betsey Washburn
Henry Whitted Henry Whitted
Samuel Wortham Samuel Wortham
Joseph Woods Joseph Woods
John Welburn John Welburn

V John Vickers John Vickers
John Vanhook John Vanhook
John Vaughn John Vaughn

David Yarrowborough &
Those who call for advertised letters, will be so good as to mention that they are advertised. Those who are in arrears for postage need not send for any more letters without the money as they will not be sent until all dues are paid up and a new deposit made.

R. L. Cook



From the Saturday Evening Post.
STANZAS.

Why rove so oft from clime to clime,
In search of pleasures driven?
Fate has pronounced throughout all time
This world is not a Heaven!

Why toil for honour, wealth or fame,
Our hearts to dross so given?
These, as they pass, one truth proclaim,
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we part with friendship rare,
For those less kindly thriven?
They mock our hopes, and then declare
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we still blind Fortune sue,
Our scheme so often riven?
She lures to cheat, then proves how true
This world is not a Heaven!

Why seek such empty joys below,
From early morn till even?
Those fleeting forms but only show
This world is not a Heaven!

There is a joy that never deceives,
The joy of sins forgiven,
This, from the doubts of Earth relieves,
And points the truer Heaven!

Murder's Creek, Dutchess County.
The name of Murder's Creek is said to be derived from the following incidents:

Little more than a century ago, the beautiful region watered by this stream, was possessed by a small tribe of Indians—which has long since become extinct or incorporated with some other savage nation of the west. Three or four hundred yards from where the stream discharges itself into the Hudson, a white family, of the name of Stacy, had established itself, in a log house, by tacit permission of the tribe, to whom Stacy had made himself useful by his skill in a variety of little arts highly estimated by the savages. In particular, a friendship subsisted between him and an old Indian called Naoman, who often came to his house and partook of his hospitality. The Indians never forgive injuries nor forget benefits.—The family consisted of Stacy, his wife and two children, a boy and girl, the former five, the latter three years old.

One day Naoman, came to Stacy's log hut, in his absence, lighted his pipe and sat down. He looked very serious, sometimes sighed very deeply, but said not a word. Stacy's wife asked him what was the matter—if he was sick. He shook his head, sighed, but said nothing, and behaved in the same manner. Stacy's wife began to think strange of this, and related it to her husband, who advised her to urge the old man to explanation the next time he came. Accordingly when he repeated his visit the day after, she was more importunate than usual. At last the old Indian said, "I am a red man, and the pale faces are our enemies—why should I speak?" But my husband and I are your friends; you have eaten salt with us a thousand times, and my children have sat on your knee as often. If you have any thing on your mind tell it me: "It will cost me my life if it is known, and the white faced women are not good at keeping secrets," replied Naoman. Try me and see. "Will you swear by your Great Spirit, you will tell none but your husband?" I have none else to tell. "But will you swear?" I do swear by our Great Spirit, I will tell none but my husband. "Not if my tribe should kill you for not telling?"

Naoman then proceeded to tell her, that, owing to some encroachments of the white people below the mountains, his tribe had become irritated, and were resolved that night to massacre all the white settlers within their reach. That she must send for her husband, inform him of the danger, and as secretly and speedily as possible take their canoe, and paddle with all haste over the river to Fiskill for safety. "Be quick and do nothing that may excite suspicion," said Naoman, as he departed. The good wife sought her husband, who was down on the river fishing, told him the story, and as no time was to be lost, they proceeded to their boat, which was unluckily filled with water. It took some time to clear it out, and meanwhile Stacy recollected his gun, which had been left behind. He proceeded to the house and returned with it. All this took up considerable time, and precious time it was to the poor family.

The daily visits of old Naoman, and his more than ordinary gravity had excited suspicion in some of the tribe, who had according paid particular attention to the movements of

Stacy. One of the young Indians who had been kept on the watch, seeing the whole family about to take to their boat, ran to the little village, about a mile off, and gave the alarm. Five Indians collected, ran down to the river where their canoes were moored, jumped in and paddled after Stacy, who by this time had got some distance out into the stream. They gained on him so fast that, that twice he dropped his paddle and took up his gun. But his wife prevented his shooting, by telling him that if he fired and they were afterwards overtaken, they would meet no mercy from the Indians. He accordingly refrained, and plied his paddle till the sweat rolled in big drops down his forehead. All would not do: they were overtaken within a hundred yards of the shore, and carried back with shouts of yelling triumph.

When they got home, the Indians set fire to Stacy's house, and dragged himself, his wife and children, to their village. Here the principal old men, and Naoman among the rest, assembled to deliberate on the affair. The chief men among them stated that some of the tribe had undoubtedly been guilty of treason, in apprising Stacy, the white man, of the designs of the tribe, whereby they took the alarm and well nigh escaped. He proposed to examine the prisoners, as to who gave the information. The old man assented to this, and Naoman among the rest. Stacy was first interrogated by one of the old men who spoke English and interpreted to the others. Stacy refused to betray his informant. His wife was then questioned, while, at the same moment, two Indians stood threatening the two children with tomahawks in case she did not confess. She attempted to evade the truth, by declaring that she had a dream the night before, which had alarmed her, and that she had persuaded her husband to fly—"The Great Spirit never deigns to talk in dreams to a white face," said the old Indian:—"Woman, thou hast two tongues and two faces. Speak the truth, or thy children shall surely die." The little boy and girl were then brought close to her, and the two savages stood over them ready to execute their bloody orders.

"Wilt thou name," said the old Indian, "the red man who betrayed his tribe. I will ask thee three times." The mother answered not. "Wilt thou name the traitor? This is the second time." The poor mother looked at her husband and then at her children, and stole a glance at Naoman, who sat smoking his pipe with invincible gravity. She wrung her hands and wept, but remained silent. "Wilt thou name the traitor? 'tis the third time." The agony of the mother waxed more bitter; again she sought the eye of Naoman, but it was cold and motionless. A pause of a moment awaited her reply, and the tomahawks were raised over the heads of the children, who besought their mother not to let them be murdered.

"Stop," cried Naoman—all eyes were turned upon him. "Stop," repeated he, in a tone of authority, "White woman, thou hast kept thy word with me to the last moment. I am the traitor. I have eaten of the salt, warmed myself at the fire, shared the kindness of these Christian white people and it was I that told them of their danger. I am a wretched, fearless, branchless trunk; cut me down if you will. I am ready." A yell of indignation sounded on all sides. Naoman descended from the little bank where he sat; shrouded his face with his mantle of skins, and submitted to his fate. He fell dead at the feet of the white woman by a blow of the tomahawk.

But the sacrifice of Naoman, and the firmness of the Christian white woman, did not suffice to save the lives of the other victims. They perished—how, it is needless to say; and the memory of their fate, has been preserved in the name of the pleasant stream on whose banks they lived and died—which to this day is called Murderer's Creek. *N. M. Trav.*

Condensed from a recent Swedish work.

Intoxication.—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum—and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he again guilty, to a twelve month's punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fare, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence, loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the infarmers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him; these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit, and every tavern-keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal room of his house.

YANKEE RETORT.

Captain P—, was a gentleman, a merchant, a seaman, and a true and tried patriot of the American revolution; neither his friends nor his foes ever doubted his valor or his prudence. After the peace of 1783, Capt. P. was one of the first of our citizens to attempt a commercial intercourse with the subjects of Russia, and if not the first was one of the first that ever displayed the stripes and stars at Constantinople. Shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg, he accepted an invitation to dine with his merchant. There was a large number at the table, was an English lady, who wished to appear as one of the knowing ones.—This lady on understanding that an American was one of the guests, expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. Accordingly she fastened on him like a tigress, making many inquiries respecting our habits, customs, dress, manners, and modes of life, education, amusements, &c. To all of her inquiries Capt. P. gave answers that satisfied all the company except the lady; she was determined not to be satisfied, and the following short dialogue took place.

Lady—Have the rich people in your country any carriages, for I suppose there are some who call themselves rich?

Capt. P.—My residence is in a small town on an island, where there are but few carriages kept, but in the larger towns and cities on the main land there a number that are kept in a style suited to our republican manners.

Lady—I can't think where you can find drivers; I should not think the Americans would know how to drive a coach.

Capt. P.—We find no difficulty on that account, Madam; we can have plenty of divers by sending to England for them.

Lady—[Speaking very quick] I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.

Capt. P.—We did, madam, in the last war; but since peace we permit the English to drive us.

The Lady, half choked with choler, set mute a minute and left the room, whispering to her friend, the Yankees are too much for us in the cabinet as well as in the field.

From the American Farmer.

On manufacturing coarse Cotton goods in the Southern states.

A very sensible and interesting essay appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, a few days ago, on the importance of employing slaves with machinery, in the fabrication of coarse cotton goods. Every friend to his country must rejoice to see that valuable paper occupied by a subject of such vital importance to the whole southern and south western states. When this project is liberally and minutely examined, and its incalculable importance duly estimated, its ultimate success cannot remain any longer equivocal.

The manufacture of two millions of cotton bagging of hemp in Kentucky by slaves, and that bagging superior to the Scotch, might, one would think, satisfy the most incredulous of the fact, that the project was not vision-

ary or impracticable. But can a doubt of the subject remain, when it is known that the cotton gin, invented by Whitney, the greatest labor saving machine employed in the manufacture of that valuable staple, is found on every plantation where fifty bales of cotton are produced, and is managed wholly by slaves, and those by no means remarkable for intelligence or uncommon sagacity. It is even well known that the very first gin ever made on the Mississippi was constructed by a slave of the late Col. Clarke, near Fort Adams, from a very imperfect description and drawing furnished by a traveler who had seen one in Georgia. These gins perform the labor of one thousand men, and are much more difficult to keep in perfect order than mules, throssles, cards or power looms. Many extensive iron factories are carried on by slaves in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in most of these states they do much of the labor in hat factories, tanneries, brick-yards; and still farther to the south, take charge of rice mills, and attend to the still more difficult processes of the sugar factories. Possessed of such experience of their capacity, can we doubt of their fitness to work in cotton factories, where an ignorant child, in a month or two, is fitted to earn from a dollar and a quarter to three dollars per week? With a small machine, invented in Tennessee, and employed by most of the wealthy planters, a child of from 12 to 10 years of age can gin, card and spin thread sufficient to make 8 or 10 yards of cloth per day. This machine costs about half the price of the girl; with a machine which would not cost double that sum, she might spin fifty or one hundred yards per day. With the miserable machines now furnished by their improvident owners in Maryland and Virginia, they cannot spin one yard, and therefore go half naked through the year. Would it not be infinitely more wise to give the price of one slave for a proper machine which will do the labor of fifty? Let the people of the south retain as many women and children as will animate these machines—and water and steam, and iron, and wood, and brass, will accomplish what millions of slaves and freemen could not effect. It is thus that England is said to possess the labor of more than two hundred millions of men. It is thus that steam and water, and iron, and brass, will become the slave of the slave states, and clothe and feed them bountifully, and enable their owners to improve their condition to the utmost desirable extent.

It is manifest that the strong and able bodied slaves in the south and west are sufficiently numerous to produce as much tobacco, cotton and bread stuffs as can meet the market at a fair price. Let the women and children be furnished with good machinery, and they will more than quadruple the value of the labor of those states. Steam and water power, and machines which would not cost half the price of new plantations in the south and west, would in five years charge the whole condition of those impoverished regions. With a little enterprise and capital, the water power at Baltimore and Richmond (without taking into account the falls of the Great Kanawha and the interior) would be found of more value than all the tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia. Such is the disproportion between agricultural profit and that resulting from the operations of machinery! A tailor, with his needle and thimble, can produce more provisions in some parts of the country, than a Maryland or Virginia farmer with a plantation stocked with animals and slaves. The price of making a coat in Nashville, Huntsville, and many other southern towns, is \$12—which will procure six hundred pounds of pork, or fifty bushels of corn, sufficient to support the tradesman one year, for two or three days' work. Instead of wheat, cotton and tobacco, let the women and children of Maryland and Virginia be furnished good spinning machines and power looms. Their hands can be hired at \$10 per annum. I own slaves, and am a SLAVE TO THEM.

The whole of the Union Causal Loan of \$3000,000 taken at a premium of 4 per cent.

Personal advantages are oftener snares than benefits.

They who are easily flattered are always cheated.

Silence is the best remedy for anger. If you say nothing, you will have nothing to say.

When a man is afraid to look into the state of his own concerns, they generally stand most in need of inspection.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	\$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music,	\$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructresses.

W. M. Green,

Superintendent.

July 1st.

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Alliance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M. Daniel, Lieut. Col.

June 3.

33—p

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn, with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30.

36—w

NOTICE.

THE surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that army (not on the pension list), who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supercede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the treasury department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice.

June 5.

35—

UNION HOTEL.



MRS. FENNEL,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

BOARDING-HOUSE,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertaining to the above Boarding House.

Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4.

34—w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10.

34—

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HIRSH TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, Adm'r.

June 10.

34—w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.